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Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act

Washington

1942

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BASIC
SAFETY AND HEALTH
REQUIREMENTS

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FOR ESTABLISHMENTS SUBJECT TO

WALSH-HEALEY
PUBLIC CONTRACTS ACT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION OF PUBLIC CONTRACTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FRANCES PERKINS, *Secretary*

WALSH-HEALEY PUBLIC CONTRACTS ACT

(Public No. 846, Seventy-fourth Congress,
Approved June 30, 1936; 49 Stat. 2036;
U. S. C., title 41, secs. 35–45)

Basic SAFETY AND HEALTH Requirements

March 2, 1942

DIVISION OF PUBLIC CONTRACTS

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UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1942

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SAFETY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE WALSH-HEALEY PUBLIC CONTRACTS ACT

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EXCERPTS FROM RULINGS AND INTERPRETATIONS NO. 2 OF THE WALSH-HEALEY PUBLIC CONTRACTS ACT RELATING TO THE SUBJECT OF SAFETY, HEALTH, AND FIRE PREVENTION

"Section VII.—SAFETY AND HEALTH

"1. Insanitary, Hazardous, and Dangerous Conditions.

"No part of such contract may be performed nor will any of the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment to be manufactured or furnished under said contract be manufactured or fabricated in any plants, factories, buildings, or surroundings or under working conditions which are insanitary or hazardous or dangerous to the health and safety of employees engaged in the performance of said contract.—The Act, section 1 (e).

"2. Compliance With State Inspection Laws.

"Compliance with the safety, sanitary, and factory inspection laws of the State in which the work or part thereof is to be performed is prima facie evidence of compliance with this (section 1 (e)) subsection.—The Act, section 1 (e).

"Section XI.—ENFORCEMENT METHODS

"1. Cancellation of Contracts.

"Any breach or violation of any of the representations and stipulations in any contract for the purposes set forth in section 1 hereof shall render the party responsible therefor liable to the United States of America for liquidated damages * * *; and, in addition, the agency of the United States entering into such contract shall have the right to cancel same and to make open-market purchases or enter into other contracts for the completion of the original contract, charging any additional costs to the original contractor.—The Act, section 2.

"2. Complaints.

"Whenever any officer or employee of the United States Government or of any agency thereof has any knowledge of or receives any complaint with respect to a breach or violation of the stipulations required under article 1, he shall transmit such complaint according to the usual practice in his department to the Department of Labor,

together with such other information as he has in his possession.—Regulations article 1202.

"Any employer, employee, labor or trade organization, or other interested person or organization may report a breach or violation, or apparent breach or violation of the Act, or of any of the rules or regulations prescribed thereunder.

"6. Ineligible List.

"The Secretary of Labor, under the statute, forwards a list to the Comptroller General for distribution to all agencies of the United States containing the names of persons or firms found by the Secretary of Labor to have breached any of the agreements or representations required by this Act. Unless the Secretary of Labor otherwise recommends, no contracts shall be awarded to such persons or firms or to any firm, corporation, partnership, or association in which such persons or firms have a controlling interest until 3 years have elapsed from the date the Secretary of Labor determines such breach to have occurred.—The Act, section 3.

"If an employee who testified at a hearing in a matter of alleged violations of the provisions of the Public Contracts Act is discriminated against or refused employment after such hearing, the fact will weigh heavily in the consideration of whether or not the Secretary of Labor will intervene to prevent the operation of section 3 of the Public Contracts Act, which, unless the Secretary so prevents, automatically makes the contractor who has been found to have breached the contract, ineligible to receive Government contracts for a period of 3 years."

FOREWORD

The basic safety and health requirements as contained herein are presented for the purpose of implementing the safety and health provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act as quoted on the preceding pages and to serve as a guide to substantial compliance with the Act.

It is not intended that these requirements shall in any way supersede or supplant existing State laws, codes or standards dealing with safety and health conditions for workers.

The variety and scope of existing State laws, codes and standards applying to numerous specific industries, operations and processes indicates why it is impossible to cover all types of employment exposures effectively in a single code. Of necessity, therefore, minute specifications and detailed particulars common to many State laws and codes are omitted from this set of basic safety and health requirements. It is expected that employers subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will comply with such State regulations although not specifically enumerated or set out in this set of general requirements.

The following requirements set a minimum of safe and healthful working conditions and effort that industry shall provide for workers. They are fundamental to safe and sanitary working conditions and cover matters which apply and relate to all industrial plants irrespective of type and location. Industrial manpower is today a most essential resource of the Nation and any wastage of labor impedes maximum National production and menaces the security of the country. Accordingly, there is need for extraordinary precautions to conserve the productive manpower of the Nation.

L. METCALFE WALLING, *Administrator.*

SECTION I

FREQUENCY RATES

Injury frequency rates shall be calculated quarterly by the employer and maintained on file at all times. The frequency rate shall be the number of disabling injuries per 1,000,000 man-hours of exposure.

For the purpose of this section a "disabling injury" is one which causes disability extending beyond the day or shift during which the injury occurred.

To obtain the frequency rate, multiply by 1,000,000 the total number of disabling injuries and divide by the total man-hours of exposure.

Formula: Frequency Rate $= \frac{\text{Disabling Injuries} \times 1{,}000{,}000}{\text{Numbers of man-hours exposure}}$

Exposure:

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.—The average number of employees shall be the daily average number of workers employed, during a stated period, in the industrial unit whose accident experience is under consideration. Each unit shall include all departments, such as production, maintenance, transportation, clerical, office and sales.

MAN HOURS OF EXPOSURE.—The man-hours of exposure shall be the total man-hours actually worked by all employees.

("American Safety Standards"—approved by ASA)

Example: A plant which employs an average of 300 employees who work 40 hours each week has 2 disabling injuries during a quarter. 300 employees × 40-hour week × 13 weeks = 156,000 man-hours worked (exposure). 2 disabling injuries × 1,000,000 + 156,000 = 12.82, the frequency rate for the quarter.

NOTE.—Special Bulletin No. 6 "Industrial Injury Frequency Rates" may be obtained from the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

SECTION II

BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, WORK PLACES, AND YARDS

(*a*) *General.*—All buildings, the premises thereof, and the plumbing therein shall at all times be kept in a safe and sanitary condition and in proper repair. The buildings and all structures—bridges, tun-

nels, towers, balconies, runways, platforms—shall be structurally safe and sound to prevent any possibility of collapse. Provision for carrying floor loads shall be in accordance with accepted good engineering practice.

(*b*) *Floor openings.*—Temporary or permanent openings in floors, stair-wells, pits, vats, etc. shall be enclosed by suitable guard rails unless otherwise adequately protected by covers.

(*c*) *Stairs.*—All stairways shall be so constructed and maintained as to permit their use with a reasonable degree of safety. Treads shall be uniform in width and risers uniform in height. All stairways shall be lighted adequately. All stairs shall be equipped with substantial hand rails, firmly fixed or supported. (See Sec. XIII (Illumination).)

(*d*) *Guard rails.*—Adequate and substantial guard rails with intermediate rails shall be provided for all overhead walks, runways, and platforms on which persons are required to stand or walk in performance of their duties. Toe boards should be installed at stairwells and on overhead walks, stairways, and platforms.

(*e*) *Floors.*—Floors shall be kept clean and orderly; free from accumulations of oil and grease and other slippery ingredients; and free from holes, splinters, nails, and other projections or obstructions which might injure workmen. Floor surfaces shall be sufficiently even to provide for safe walking and the safe trucking of materials.

(*f*) *Elevators, hoists (passenger and freight), and hoistways.*—All elevators and hoists, elevator openings, hoistways, hatchways and well-holes, and the machinery or mechanized equipment connected with them shall be so constructed, maintained, guarded, equipped, and operated as to be safe for all persons.

(*g*) *Yards.*—Yards should be properly surfaced, drained, and lighted to provide safety in traversing same and in the handling of material and equipment, according to the extent the yard is used for such purposes.

Ditches, pits, vats, ponds and uneven places of a hazardous nature shall be guarded effectively or warning signs shall be utilized.

SECTION III

FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION

(*a*) *Egress from Buildings.*—All buildings in which persons are employed, or are assembled for any purpose, shall be provided with safe and proper ways of egress or means of escape from fire, sufficient for the use of all persons accommodated or assembled within the building. Such ways of egress shall be kept free from obstructions, and in good repair and ready for use at all times. Compliance with the American Standard Building Exits Code developed by the

National Fire Protection Association and approved by the American Standards Association is acceptable.

All buildings or establishments of two or more stories in height shall be provided with more than one way of egress or escape from fire, said ways of egress being so located and in such positions as to prevent the trapping of persons in the room or building. Such ways of egress may lead to adequately constructed and properly maintained fire escapes on the outside of the building or to inside stairways, provided with proper hand rails, and satisfactory for emergency use. Such stairways should preferably be fireproof and lead directly to the outside at grade level. All exit doors shall swing in the direction of exit, and shall open in such a manner as not to obstruct passageways or corridors used as way of egress and escape from fire or panic. No chairs or seats, fixtures, chutes, materials or equipment shall block or in any jeopardize the use of ways and means provided for egress. All exit doors and windows used as means of egress in case of fire or panic shall be so arranged as to be always readily opened from the inside. Locks on doors and windows, if provided, shall not require the use of a key to operate from the inside.

All exits or means of egress as above specified shall be plainly designated or marked by conspicuous signs or lights to identify the means of escape. Directional signs shall be provided where needed.

Ladders shall not be considered as a safe and adequate type of fire escape and are not acceptable as such.

(*b*) *Fire extinguishing equipment.*—Suitable type standpipe and hose, hand fire extinguishers, sand, water barrels and pails, or other suitable hand fire extinguishing equipment shall be effectively located, mounted and maintained. Extinguishing equipment shall be inspected frequently so as to be ready for immediate use in case of fire. The employer shall see that some individuals trained in the correct use of fire extinguishing equipment are present during all periods and shifts of plant operation. (See Sec. X-*e* (Electrical equipment.)

Aisles leading to, and areas in front of all fire extinguishing equipment shall be open at all times, free and clear and unobstructed by materials, stock and equipment of any kind.

(*c*) *Scrap and debris containers.*—A sufficient number of metal or fire resisting containers with proper covers shall be provided and strategically located about the plant for disposal of flammable scrap, waste and debris. The contents shall be removed at regular intervals as necessary.

(*d*) *Alarm system.*—Adequate means for promptly and quickly turning in a fire alarm shall be provided. Adequate means for notifying the occupants of the plant in case of fire shall also be provided.

SECTION IV

HOUSEKEEPING, MATERIAL STORAGE AND HANDLING

(*a*) *Aisles.*—The width of aisles shall be ample to accommodate required traffic without congestion or interference. Aisles shall be kept free of loose materials and objects and their floor surfaces shall be kept clean and clear of obstructions.

(*b*) *Waste disposal.*—Provisions shall be made for the orderly collection and disposal of all scrap, debris, empty bottles, etc. Special, adequate, provision shall be made for the disposal of poisonous or toxic waste.

(*c*) *Avoidance of congestion.*—Machines and materials used in working processes shall be arranged to avoid congestion.

(*d*) *Material storage.*—Methods of piling shall be suited to the type of material and conditions involved. Materials and equipment in storage shall be placed and piled in a manner to prevent slipping and falling of materials, toppling of piles, and to facilitate safe handling or removal. Materials shall be piled or placed to prevent interference with sprinklers or other fire extinguishing equipment.

(*e*) *Floors.*—Floors shall be kept free of loose materials or objects which might cause falls.

(*f*) *Hazardous projections.*—Projecting nails or metal strappings in kegs, barrels, boxes and other containers, shall be removed.

(*g*) *Explosives and highly flammable material.*—All hazardous, explosive and highly flammable material shall be stored and handled with provisions for safety suited to the material and the conditions of its use. Accumulations of dust presenting explosion hazards shall not be permitted. Proper precautions shall be taken in connection with storage of materials which may cause spontaneous combustion.

Rooms in which there may be explosive concentrations of dust, gases or vapors shall have explosion proof electrical fixtures and equipment exclusively in accordance with the National Electrical Code and National Electrical Safety Code approved by the American Standards Association.

(*h*) *Vats, pits, enclosed areas, etc.*—Safe and adequate access shall be provided to vats, pits, tanks, enclosed areas, etc., with proper degree of safety provided for persons entering or working in same.

(*i*) *Acids and caustics.*—Suitable equipment shall be provided for the safe handling of acids and caustics which are used in large quantities. This shall include suitable protective clothing such as rubber gloves and aprons, face masks, goggles, boots, for workers handling such materials, and adequate washing or drenching facilities in case of emergency.

SECTION V

MACHINE GUARDING

(*a*) *Steam boilers and pressure vessels.*—Steam boilers and pressure vessels shall be operated in a safe manner and maintained in a safe condition. Compliance with the Power Boiler Code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers is acceptable. Boilers and pressure vessels shall be inspected at least annually by certified inspectors and satisfactory evidence of their safe condition shall be secured and maintained. Certified inspections by state or insurance company inspectors are acceptable. In states where certified state inspection is not available, inspection by other qualified inspectors shall be acceptable.

(*b*) *Prime movers.*—All engines, motors, etc., shall be installed, maintained, guarded and so operated as to provide safety to those operating and exposed to the hazards of same. All belts, pulleys, flywheels, shafting, clutches, couplings, keyways, setscrews, etc., exposed to hazardous contact, shall be guarded.

(*c*) *Power transmission machinery.*—Power transmission machinery, such as shafting, clutches, couplings, pulleys, belts, gears, sprockets, chains, tools, hoists, and other mechanisms or mechanical contrivances of a dangerous or hazardous nature, shall be maintained in a safe condition and shall be adequately and effectively guarded.

(*d*) *Other machinery.*—All machinery and mechanical contrivances such as lathes, shears, planers, punch presses, saws, grinders, milling machines, jointers, etc., shall be installed and continually maintained in a safe condition, effectively and adequately guarded so far as practicable at the point of operation [1] and at all points where moving parts constitute a hazard to the operator or others exposed to the hazards of the machine. The arrangement and construction of machinery and exposure of employees to the hazards thereof shall be taken into account when determining what constitutes "adequate guarding."

Compliance with applicable safety standards approved by the American Standards Association is acceptable for guarding power transmission and other machinery.

SECTION VI

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

(*a*) *Plant equipment.*—All plant equipment, mechanical and otherwise, shall be maintained in a safe condition.

[1] DEFINITION.—***Point of operation*** means that point at which cutting, shaping, or forming is accomplished and includes such other points as may offer a hazard to the operator in inserting or manipulating the stock in the operation of the machine.

(*b*) *Maintenance and repair work.*—All maintenance and repair work shall be planned and laid out to provide adequate safety as to methods and as to the particular conditions involved. Adequate repair equipment such as scaffolds, tools, rigging, tackle, ladders, extension cords, etc., shall be provided as needed, shall be in safe condition for use and shall be adequately guarded where necessary to protect the employee from hazards, and otherwise safeguard him against the dangers involved.

(*c*) *Access to repair work.*—Safe and adequate means of access to points where workmen must go to oil and grease equipment or to make repairs shall be provided and maintained.

(*d*) *Portable maintenance equipment.*—Portable ladders, steps, sawhorses, etc. shall be of safe design and of proper type for the use intended, and shall be regularly inspected to insure proper maintenance in a safe condition at all times.

SECTION VII

EYE PROTECTION

It shall be the duty of the employer to provide each employee, without cost to the employee, proper type goggles, spectacles, face shields or other effective suitable protective equipment, to be used by the employee to protect his eyes or face when engaged in operations, or exposed to hazards subjecting him to flying objects, dusts, corrosive liquids, harmful rays, or other substance or conditions injurious to the eyes or face. Protective equipment conforming to requirements of the "Safety Code for Head and Eye Protection" approved by the American Standards Association, is acceptable.

SECTION VIII

(*a*) *Welding and cutting.*—Adequate type lens properly mounted (in goggles, helmets, face shields, or otherwise) to protect the eyes and face of the operator from harmful radiation, shall be provided. Welding operations shall be shielded so far as practicable to protect others in the nearby area from the harmful radiation. All necessary precautions against fire shall be taken where welding or cutting operations are in progress.

(*b*) *Piping systems.*—Pipes carrying materials which because of pressure, temperature, or chemical composition, might involve hazards, should be painted distinctive colors or otherwise distinctively marked. Color distinction shall be substantially according to the requirements of the "Scheme for Identification of Piping Systems" A–13, approved by the American Standards Association. Charts of same shall be displayed at suitable location.

(*c*) *Spray painting.*—Spray painting shall be performed in a suitable type booth, efficiently exhausted, or under such conditions that exhaust equipment removes the harmful spray, fumes, gases, and material so that the operator does not inhale them or is not otherwise exposed to the hazards of the materials used. Under conditions where the nature of the work does not permit the use of a spray booth, spray painters shall be provided with and required to wear proper type U. S. Bureau of Mines approved respirators. Suitable precautions shall be taken to prevent injury to others through air contamination by the material being used.

Proper nonsparking tools shall be provided and used in cleaning all spray painting booths to prevent fire. (See Sec. X-*c* regarding electrical equipment.)

SECTION IX

HAND AND PORTABLE POWER DRIVEN TOOLS

(*a*) *Safe condition.*—Hand tools and portable electric and air driven tools which are furnished by the employer shall be of the proper type to provide safe use, shall be maintained in a safe condition at all times, and inspected at frequent intervals. Employees should be instructed as to safe methods of use.

(*b*) *Grounding.*—Portable electric tools shall have exposed noncurrent carrying metal parts effectively grounded.

SECTION X

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

(*a*) *Installation.*—All electrical wiring and equipment carrying or using electric current shall be installed with adequate clearance and guarded or protected in a manner to provide safety in its use and safety to those who may be exposed in any way to the wiring or equipment.

(*b*) *Grounding.*—All exposed, noncurrent carrying metal parts of electrical equipment, including motors, generators, switch and fuse boxes or panels, conduit, etc. shall be effectively grounded.

(*c*) *Vapor-proof or explosion-proof equipment.*—In locations where explosives, flammable gases, fumes, dust or lint, etc. exist in dangerous quantities, all electrical equipment shall be of an explosion-proof type. In such locations, line shafting, belts, and all moving parts which may develop static electricity shall be grounded properly with static removing ground wires, brushes, or chains.

(*d*) *Identification.*—When necessary for safety, electrical wiring and equipment shall be labeled properly, specifying the voltage, and suitable warning signs shall be posted.

(*e*) *Protective equipment.*—Proper type fire fighting equipment for use around electrical devices shall be provided in locations readily accessible to areas containing extensive electrical devices, control apparatus, fixtures, etc. This equipment shall be maintained in usable condition and employees shall be instructed regarding its proper use.

Rubber mats, gloves, blankets and other personal protective equipment necessary for protection of workers against electrical hazards shall be provided and maintained for safe use.

Compliance with the provisions of the National Electrical Code and the National Electrical Safety Code is acceptable.

SECTION XI

HEATING, VENTILATION, AND ATMOSPHERIC CONTAMINATION

(*a*) *Ventilation.*—All work rooms, buildings, and places of employment shall have provision for adequate ventilation. Special precautions shall be taken in work places where toxic or explosive gases, dusts, or highly volatile materials are used.

(*b*) *Harmful atmospheric contaminants.*—Harmful atmospheric contaminants such as dusts, vapors, gases, fumes, sprays or mists, created or disseminated in work rooms, in quantities injurious to workers, shall be reduced or otherwise controlled at the point of origin, by local exhaust, to prevent harmful materials from passing through the breathing zone of the worker. Where this is impracticable, the operation or process producing the harmful contaminants shall be enclosed or isolated to prevent contamination of the work room. The operator or others required to enter the enclosed or isolated area shall be provided with and required to wear suitable type U. S. Bureau of Mines approved respirators or masks when exposed to the harmful contaminants.

(*c*) *Approved respiratory equipment.*—All personal respiratory protective equipment shall be of a type approved by the U. S. Bureau of Mines for the particular health hazard involved and shall be provided and maintained by the employer at no cost to the employee.

Such respiratory equipment shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition at all times, and respiratory devices shall not be interchanged among workers without prior cleaning and sterilization.

(*d*) *Air supply.*—All air used in connection with personal protective masks shall be supplied from a compressor or blower designed for the purpose and shall be filtered. The intake of the compressor shall be so located as to prevent contamination of the air by harmful fumes, gases, or other injurious materials.

(*e*) *Disposal of contaminants.*—Atmospheric contaminants removed by exhaust systems shall be disposed of in such a manner that they do not re-enter the breathing zone of the workers or create a hazard to other employees.

(*f*) *Heating.*—Work rooms shall be heated suitably and precautions taken to prevent extreme and sudden changes in temperature. Heating equipment using carbonaceous fuel shall be vented to the outside.

SECTION XII

SANITATION, PERSONAL SERVICE CONVENIENCES, AND DRINKING WATER

(a) *Lunch rooms.*—Separate rooms in which employees may eat their lunches shall be provided in plants where employees are exposed to harmful materials in the work rooms. Such rooms shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition at all times and they shall be ventilated, illuminated, and heated properly and adequately.

(b) *Dressing rooms.*—Workers who handle or are exposed to harmful materials in such a manner that contact of work clothes with street clothes will communicate to the latter the harmful substances accumulated during working hours shall be provided with facilities which will prevent this contact and also permit the free ventilation or drying of the work clothes while they are not in use. In any plant where it is necessary for both male and female employees to change clothes, separate dressing rooms shall be provided.

(c) *Emergency treatment of eye burns.*—Where workmen's eyes are exposed to injurious chemical materials, such as acids, caustics, etc., suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes, such as a fountain-type wash bowl, shall be provided within the work room for immediate emergency use.

(d) *Drinking water.*—There shall be provided in all places of employment a supply of clean, cool, safe drinking water, approved by the local authority having jurisdiction.

The common drinking cup is prohibited. When individual drinking cups (to be used only once) are supplied, a suitable container shall be provided for the disposal of used cups. Containers for drinking water from which the water must be dipped or poured shall not be allowed.

(e) *Toilet facilities.*—Every place of employment shall be provided with adequate water closets, chemical closets, or privies (separate for each sex), in accordance with the following table in which the number of persons is the maximum number of each sex employed at any one time on the premises for which facilities are furnished.

Where state laws, codes, or standards specify the details relative to the number, arrangement and construction of toilet rooms and

facilities, those laws, codes or standards will govern and compliance with same shall be necessary for compliance with the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. Where state laws do not cover the subject, the following table shall apply:

Number of persons:	*Minimum number of facilities*
1 to 9	1
10 to 24	2
25 to 49	3
50 to 100	5
Over 100	1 for each additional 30 persons

Chemical closets and privies shall not be permitted except where no sewer or water supply is accessible and only where they can be under careful supervision. Where chemical closets are used, they shall be of a type approved by local health authorities and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition at all times. Privies shall not be permitted where more than 25 people are employed, and no privy shall be permitted within 100 feet of any room where food stuffs are stored or handled. No privy shall be used unless it can be located, constructed, and maintained without danger of contamination of any source of drinking water.

Waste receptacles with covers shall be kept in all toilet rooms used by females. These shall be emptied at regular and frequent intervals.

An adequate supply of toilet paper in proper holders shall be provided in each toilet room.

Whenever urinals are provided, they shall be sufficient in number and so constructed and maintained as to be clean and sanitary at all times. They shall be equipped with an adequate flush system to dispose of waste properly. Provision should be made for the elmination of odors.

All toilets shall have solid partitions separating them from work rooms. They shall be effectively separated and designated as to sex and shall be lighted and ventilated adequately. Toilet room windows may be translucent but not transparent.

(f) *Washroom facilities.*—Adequate facilities for maintaining personal cleanliness shall be provided in every place of employment and these shall be maintained in a sanitary condition throughout.

The common towel is prohibited.

Where State laws, codes or standards specify the details relative to the number, arrangement and construction of washroom facilities, those laws, codes or standards will govern and compliance with same shall be necessary for compliance with the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

SECTION XIII

ILLUMINATION

All work places shall have provision for adequate natural or artificial lighting according to the type of work or operation being performed. Injurious glare or harmful light rays shall be prevented or eliminated, or the employees otherwise protected from injurious effects of same.

Adequate illumination shall be provided at all machines to insure the safe operation of same and to eliminate shadows and poor lighting which would create a condition hazardous to the operation of the machine or injurious to the eyes of the operator of the machine or equipment.

All stairs, passageways, halls, etc., shall be illuminated effectively to assure their safe use.

SECTION XIV

FIRST AID FACILITIES

Adequate facilities for the administration of first aid to injured employees shall be provided and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition at all times. Facilities shall include the materials, antiseptics, bandages, etc., necessary for emergency first aid, considering local conditions, the number of employees, etc.

It shall be the duty of the employer to see that some individual is available, during all periods and shifts of plant operation who has been trained in, or is capable of administering first aid and handling the emergencies that may arise in connection with accidents and injuries to workers.

First aid facilities and services shall be used only for the intended purpose of first aid and shall not in any way take the place of necessary experienced care and treatment by a physician.

The address and phone number of physicians, hospitals, ambulance services and other facilities which might be needed in cases of emergency shall be posted in a conspicuous location and manner.

Where females are employed, cots in adequate number shall be provided and so located, placed or screened as to provide necessary privacy for those using same.

SAFETY CODES OF NATIONAL ACCEPTANCE

The American Standard Safety Codes represent a minimum of acceptable practice, and as such they are recommended to every employer. The standards specifically recommended for use are:

A9 —Building Exits Code.
A10.1—Manual of Accident Prevention in Construction.

A11 —Code of Lighting Factories, Mills and Other Work Places.
A12 —Safety Code for Floor and Wall Openings, Railings and Toe Boards.
A13 —Scheme for the Identification of Piping Systems.
A14 —Safety Code for Construction, Care and Use of Ladders.
A17.1—Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters and Escalators.
A17.2—Recommended Practice for the Inspection of Elevators.
A39 —Safety Code for Window Cleaning.
B7 —Safety Code for the Use, Care and Protection of Abrasive Wheels.
B8 —Safety Code for the Protection of Industrial Workers in Foundries.
B9 —Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration.
B11 —Safety Code for Power Presses and Foot and Hand Presses.
B13 —Logging and Sawmill Safety Code.
B15 —Safety Code for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus.
B19 —Safety Code for Compressed Air Machinery and Equipment.
B24 —Safety Code for Forging and Hot Metal Stamping.
B28a —Safety Code for Rubber Mills and Calenders.
C1 —Regulations for Electric Wiring and Apparatus in Relation to Fire Hazard.
C2 —National Electrical Safety Code.
L1 —Textile Safety Code.
O1 —Safety Code for Woodworking Plants.
P1 —Safety Code for Paper and Pulp Mills.
Z2 —Safety Code for the Protection of the Heads, Eyes and Respiratory Organs of Industrial Workers.
Z4.1 —Safety Code for Industrial Sanitation in Manufacturing Establishments.
Z4.2 —Specifications for Drinking Fountains.
Z4.3 —Specifications for the Sanitary Privy.
Z8 —Safety Code for Laundry Machinery and Operations.
Z16.1—Industrial Injury Rates, Method of Compiling.

NOTE.—Copies of American Standards Association safety codes may be obtained from the American Standards Association, 29 West 39th Street, New York City.

Standards and Codes of the National Fire Protection Association are recommended to every employer. They may be obtained by addressing the National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass.

EDUCATION AND INFORMATIVE MATERIAL

The following Special Bulletins of the U. S. Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards, may be obtained by addressing the Division at Washington, D. C.

No. 1. Safeguarding Manpower for Greater Production.
No. 2. The Worker's Safety and National Defense.
No. 3. Protecting Plant Manpower.
No. 4. Conserving Manpower in Defense Industries.
No. 5. Control of Welding Hazards in Defense Industries.
No. 6. Industrial Injury Frequency Rates.

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